

**Proceedings of the National Prohibition Convention.**

---

**General Clinton B. Fiske, of New Jersey,  
and Dr. John A. Brooks, of Missouri,  
the Standard Bearers—The  
Platform as Adopted.**



Clinton B. Fiske.

The convention then settled down to business, and on motion of Delegate Thomas, of New York, the roll of States and Territories was called for the naming of members of the committee on credentials and permanent organization. After the call was completed, at the suggestion of Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, the call was ordered and made for the committees on resolutions and rules.

An adjournment was then taken at 12:45 until 3 p. m.

A memorial from the National W. C. T. U. was read, asking the convention to place in its platform a plank demanding that the Bible be placed in the public schools; that personalities be avoided in the coming campaign; that sectionalism be completely buried, and, lastly, that the position of the party in 1884 on the Woman-Suffrage question be reaffirmed. The memorial was referred to the committee on resolutions.

A resolution was offered by Judge Gore, of New York, reaffirming the Woman-Suffrage plank of 1884, with the proviso that that issue be not made a test of party fealty; this, also, was adopted.

Immediately following the credentials report came that of the committee on permanent organization. Its recommendations were:

For permanent chairman, John P. St. John, of Kansas; secretary, Rev. Sam Small, of Georgia; first assistant secretary, J. B. Cranfill, of Texas; second assistant secretary, Mrs. M. M. Brown, of Cincinnati. The action of the committee was unanimously concurred in, and a committee consisting of Rev. M. Boole, of New York; Prof. Dickie, of Michigan, and Mr. Knowlton, of Connecticut, was appointed to escort the permanent chairman to the platform.

Having performed that duty Governor St. John was introduced by temporary Chairman of the National Temperance Union, Mrs. Delano in a happy and welcome manner. Mrs. Delano responded happily complimenting Mr. St. John upon his work in the temporary organization, and saying that she was sure that he would be elected President of the National Temperance Union by the run power.

A memorial was presented from the National Women's Society of Temperance Union asking that the platform include a plank declaring against Sunday labor of any kind so far as the National Congress can so make it adjoin to the act of Congress.

At 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, but a delegate recalling the fact that an invitation to Bishop Turner, of the A. M. E. Church, had been made, and that he had not been carried out, the motion was decided down and Bishop Turner proceeded to make a speech. Thinking that it was time to give the resolutions for leaving the Republican party and joining the Prohibitionists. His remarks were very timely and were loudly applauded as he resumed his

The delegation of Texas, which, under the hall, was entitled to twenty-six regular and six alternate votes, was then permitted to cast the full vote of the State and then to cast the full vote of the State credit for but twenty-eight. The delegation of Texas, which, under the hall, was entitled to twenty-six regular and six alternate votes, was then permitted to cast the full vote of the State and then to cast the full vote of the State credit for but twenty-eight. The delegation of Texas, which, under the hall, was entitled to twenty-six regular and six alternate votes, was then permitted to cast the full vote of the State and then to cast the full vote of the State credit for but twenty-eight.

The committee on resolutions presented both majority and minority report, the bone of contention being the Woman-Suffrage question. After a series of animated scenes, in which much confusion prevailed, the following platform was adopted:

The Prohibition party, in National convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power in government, and believing that all human enactments should be framed in harmony with His law, do hereby declare:

6. That civil-service appointments for all civil offices, chiefly clerical, and for all duties, should be made upon moral, intellectual and physical qualifications, and not upon party service or party necessity.

7. That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, sex or nationality; and that where, from any cause, it has been withheld from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored by the people through their Legislature.

8. That the State should, on such educational basis as they may deem wise.

9. For the abolition of polygamy and the establishment of uniform laws governing marriage.

12. That our immigration laws should be so enforced as to prevent the introduction into our country of all convicts, inmates of dependent institutions, and of others physically incapacitated for self-support, and that no person should have the ballot in any State who is not a citizen of the United States.

13. Recognizing and declaring that prohibi-

on of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in the campaign for the fall election. The party platform of the fall party fellowship all those who, on this one dominant issue, are with us agreed, in the fall election, that this party can, and will remove such a large difference between the water and the shore, and insure the best welfare of the entire land.

A colored delegate from North Carolina was elected to the convention, and was followed by Sam Small, and immediately adopted the following resolution: That we hold that all men are born free and equal and should be secured in their rights.

The convention then adjourned till 8 p. m.

When the convention resumed at eight o'clock, the delegates from the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the delegates from the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania, submitted the following resolution: That we hold that all men are born free and equal and should be secured in their rights.

And imposed upon such other articles of import as will give protection both to the manufacturing enterprise and to the laborers against the competition of the world."

This was put and carried before half the delegates were present. What was said of the

[illegible]

Pleasant View of the Transition from the Summer into the Winter of Life. Now, it is quite true that the great majority of men, and even many good Christians, can not attain to the thought of a happy old age without a hard struggle. We have a natural reluctance to the feeling that we are growing old; we put it away; and

transition to something better. "I am growing old; yes, I am growing old; Lord, teach me to count my days, and to look not so much wistfully back as hopefully forward, forward, forward to the quiet peace and happy thoughts which God can give in winter, and still further, to the day when winter shall be past, and the rains over and gone, and the time of the singing of birds shall again have me."—*Rev. John Ker, D. D.*

door; then with your next neighbor, whether relative, servant or superior. Account the man you meet the man you are to bless. Give him such things as you have. "How can I make him or her happier?" This is the question. If a dollar will do it, give the dollar. If advice will do it, give advice. If a look, a smile, or a warm pressure of the hand, or a tear, will do it, give the look, smile, hand

tear. But never forget that the happiness of our world is a mountain of golden sands, and that it is your lot to cast some contributory atom every moment.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—The little fellow had evidently been doing some solid thinking, for he had been very still. At length, he said: "Isn't it too bad, mamma, that Alcott is dead? There isn't any duty to write any more nice stories, is there?" His mother explained that there were still quite a number of writers. "Well," he replied, "with a sigh of relief, it won't make any difference, for I guess I can't do any more nice stories. I guess I'm a writer." It does seem so sometimes.—*Boston Herald.*

**Industry That Has Grown to Vast Proportions in This Country.**  
An industry in this country which has grown to enormous proportions is that of preserving food products by canning and bottling. In 1837 M. Appert, a distinguished French chemist, found that organic substances re-

At the end of the war those engaged in the manufacture of these goods turned their attention to supplying the European markets with salmon and lobster. The lobster export trade which started ten years previously in the New England States. Soon after the Canadians began the salmon-packing industry, but did not meet with success. But the utilization of the enormous run of salmon up the Columbia and other rivers on the Pacific coast put new life into the industry. Some idea of how much the trade has grown may be gathered from the fact that while in 1878 the catch of the salmon was only 4,000 cases, during the past four years it has averaged 3,800,000.

The next great era in the trade was the compression of corned beef. Chicago, being a great cattle center, at once embarked heavily in this enterprise. Foreign governments largely recognized the value of this system of preserving beef. They ordered large quantities of it for consumption by their war forces. Much of this was reserved as a reserve in case of war, but the supply was exhausted it has been continually renewed, to the profit of the American.

The success of the Americans in marketing goods provoked the English and French people to emulation. They attempted to compete with the United States in what had been already done.

The development of the canned-foods industry has been great, but the variety of articles treated in this way has not been greater. B-ginning as a process has been used, it has extended until it embraces nearly all the desirable food products of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Lieutenant Greely, after his famous expedition, said that canned apples, peaches, pears, rhubarb, green peas, green corn, onions, potatoes and tomatoes were all subjected to the temperature of sixty degrees below zero. They were solid for many months at a time, the second summer they were frozen solid again. When these articles were eaten they presented the same appearance as though freshly canned, and their flavor was good when the last can was opened during the first month.

Canned goods have proved a great boon to the house-keeper. In cities, at

de, is not acted on at all by any binary acids or by the gases of decomposition. Certain firms in this country have followed up every case of alleged poisoning from canned goods without finding a single one of them authentic. The ordinary precautions of taste and smell as applied to fresh products are a sufficient protection against danger in similar goods when canned, and, judging by the progress of the past decade in this method of preservation, it seems likely to

his discoveries confirm those of Schiaparelli in every particular. It is actually true that the longitudinal stripes which circle around the net are bodies of water and mud, according to all laws of probability, artificial. No one ever saw or conceived a system of parallel rivers from 100 to 2,000 miles long and straight as a plumb line. Every thing is possible, of course, but such straight

rs it is impossible to reconcile with principles of cosmogony as we understand them. On this planet, at all times, nature abhors a straight line, but by analogy it should do so in Mars. Yet, if these bodies of water are real, as Schiaparelli believed and which seems hardly to doubt, what monstrous works they must be! They

anal, the time it must have taken and the number of workmen it must have employed. The pyramids of Egypt are trifling in comparison. The Suez canal is 197 feet wide at the surface, and the Nicaragua canal is to be 150 feet; the Martian canals are 2,800

stars may be explained on the theory that these tall fellows can work in proportion to their stature—that one citizen of Mars can shovel as much dirt as two and a half denizens of this world. —*San Francisco Call.*

\*\*\*

**THE SUN'S ENERGY.**

**Striking Illustrations Intended to Give Readers an Idea of It.**

The most satisfactory way of arriving at an idea of the enormous energy of the sun which by measuring the amount of heat which its rays are capable of generating is furnished by our knowledge of the relation which exists between heat and mechanical work, we are able at once to estimate the amount of work which the sun is capable of doing, and also the quantity of energy he must be losing year by year. By suitable arrangements we can cause a certain quantity of his radiation to be absorbed by water or other substance, and note the rise of temperature which results, and as we know the mechanical equivalent of each degree of temperature in water, for instance, it is only a matter of calculation to arrive at a knowledge of the sun's total energy. Like every thing else connected with this wonderful body, figures give us no adequate conception of his energy, and various illustrations have been used by different writers in regard to this subject, considered in relation to the quantity of ice which it would melt in a

... melt this coating of ice in the same time—namely, two hours and thirteen minutes. Prof. Young uses an even more striking illustration. He claims: "If we could build up a solid column of ice from the earth to the sun, two miles and a quarter in diameter, spanning the inconceivable abyss of 93,000,000 miles, and if the sun could concentrate his power upon it, it would melt and sink into the sun in a single second; not in a minute, but in a single second; one swiftness of the pendulum, and it would be water; even more, and it would be dissipated in vapor." Of course, of this enormous quantity of heat the earth receives but very small fraction. The remainder, except, of course, what the other planets receive, passes away into space, and it is lost forever, so far as can be ascertained, to the solar system. If we estimate in mechanical power what the sun pours out, we find that he can be on a square foot of surface equivalent, on the average, to about fifty tons

Incubators for Infants.

—

Prematurely born and abnormally delicate infants are now supplied with artificial mothers of more than motherly tenderness. The apparatus, identical with the incubator or artificial hen for hatching chickens, is simply a large square box warmed by coils of water beneath an inner bottom. In this, wrapped carefully in

—A New York bachelor over seven years of age recently visited Maine, and in love with a damsel less than

At his age, was accepted and went  
me to prepare for the coming of his  
de. When all things were in order,  
instead of going after his betrothed  
himself he sent his younger brother,  
the younger man was pleased with  
a future sister-in-law, so pleased  
that he persuaded her to marry him  
before starting for New York.

**THE BIRDS' BABY-SHOW.**  
Under the leaves there was heard such a flutter;  
Robin, wren, bluebird, crow, humming-bird,  
jay,  
chickadee, cat-bird—all trying to utter,  
At the same time, their opinions that day.

now-a-days. John was by birth and ancestry an American, and so was Leopold, despite the foreign ring in his name, but Franz was the son of a German soldier, who had served under the great Napoleons.

Herr Niebuhr delighted in rehearsing for his son's entertainment glowing tales of martial exploits under his father's leader, and even the horrors of the Russian campaign had a strange charm, told in his impassioned German. What boy ever listened, unmoved, to stories of courage and heroism? Franz's soul was fired, and he was wont to meet his gay companions at their daily rendezvous in the little stable adjoining his father's house, and there repeat his father's stories with kindled fervor and enthusiasm.

Listening to these tales of war, the boys made a very natural mistake; fire-arms seemed an essential adjunct to heroic deeds, and they longed to possess some weapon as a sort of preparation for future acts of valor.

"Suppose we each carefully save up money," John proposed, "and then substitute it a common fund. Then, whenever we have enough, buy a pistol."

"Agreed," cried Franz and Leo.

A few weeks passed, and the boys, enveloping amassed a sufficient sum, enthusiastically marched in a body to select the long-coveted article. They bought a pistol, after much haggling.

The first flush of joyous possession passed, and Franz echoed the thought each when he asked, "Where shall I keep it?" for each boy knew that if the pistols were disapproved of the purchase. The upper floor of the barracks was their council chamber, and there between the beams they hid their treasure.

They frequently met to stealthily advance the weapon and to plan hopelessly for some future opportunity to practice with it.

"I declare," cried Franz, one day, "I've a lot of fun stealing up here to get this pistol. I wish we could go off somewhere and shoot at a target, as the soldiers do."

"Wouldn't it be glorious!" cried John, "but I don't see how we ever can manage it," he added, dejectedly.

"It's a shame we can't just fire her here now," said Leo.

"Oh, mercy!" cried John, in dismay; "it would be worse than a horse's nest, for we should have the

The boys were confounded, but dy-witted Franz replied: "We think it would be so nice to own one,"

"Is that all, John?" asked Mr. Car-

"Ye-es, sir," stammered John, blushing, and looking very uncomfortable under his father's keen glance.

"I suppose you believe, boys, that to a soldier is to be a hero?" said Mr. Carter.

"I particularly like to think of the great army who have fought, and are now fighting, bloodless battles and winning deathless victories."

"Who can you mean, father?" said Ann, wonderingly.

"You boys are so taken with wars and battles that you forget that there are many more who are fighting the great battle of life."

something higher than mere physical courage," said Mr. Carter. "The noble says: 'Better is he that ruleth a spirit, than he that taketh a city.' And this is the kind of warfare you always need to engage in. It takes the highest kind of courage to conquer one's self, and through all the ages, the men who have done the noblest

And to deceive such a good father,  
 but I wouldn't have him find it out  
 the pistol for anything. We must put the  
 pistol somewhere else."

"What about the vault of a capital place,"  
 said Loo; "let's put it under the  
 main plank; no one will ever find it  
 there."

That night the pistol, with powder,  
 shot and percussion caps, was snugly  
 stowed away under the planks. The  
 next few days were rainy, and when  
 the boys again met to examine their  
 treasure, they found their property  
 greatly damaged.

"The powder's just good for nothing,"  
 Franz declared, greatly disgusted;  
 and the metal is corroded; here we  
 haven't fired a shot, and our pistol's  
 ruined."

"Glad of it!" Loo loudly cried;  
 "we've had precious little fun since  
 we've owned it."

"The truth is, boys," said John,  
 "we haven't been quite  
 over. Let's go over to the common  
 and make an end of the whole thing!"

The others easily assented, anxious  
 to rid themselves of their troublesome  
 property. The powder, shot and per-  
 cussion caps were quietly dropped in

### WINTER CLOTHING.

**Comprehensive Directions for Putting It  
Away for Summer.**

Where the house is roomy, and the closets so arranged that they may be reached frequently, it is a very easy matter to keep the winter clothing free from the degradations of moths. But

me as the dresses. Furs should be  
need in their boxes, a camphor bag  
it in with them, the boxes done up  
newspaper, and the ends fastened  
th paste. If no boxes are conven-  
t, then simply put the camphor bag  
side the muff, and wrap the set in  
wspaper fastened as above. News-  
per is much better than wrapping  
per for this work, as moths abhor  
inters' ink. Some use cloth for this  
rose making cotton bags, especial

all around. Where a person can find it, a cedar chest is the best receptacle for winter clothes, requires no camphor, and will last a lifetime. Cedar chips are excellent to scatter among clothes; they give them a pleasant odor, and are very obnoxious to moths. When placing the clothing away in boxes or trunks, line the inside with newspaper, pasting it firmly to the wood, pack the bundles in care-

—Increase of weight may be produced by change of climate. Incidents are known proving that a man may be stout in one place and thin in another.